THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY IN THE RECENT STRIKES.

We ways It Tuzed Our Milltary Resources Atmost to the Extreme Limit, and He Therefore Urges the Necessity of an Inerease of the Army-The Necessity Greater When We Consider a Ponsible Conflict with a Foreign Power, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. - Major-Gen, Schoffeld,

commanding the army, has submitted his last annual report to the Secretary of War. It deals chiefly with the employment of the army in suppressing disorder in the recent strikes. On this subject the report says:

During a large part of the year the army has been employed in the suppression of domes-tic violence, which took the form in many cases of foreible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, seizure or destruction of property under the care of United States officers, and open defiance of the national authority. These disorders, at first local in their character, spread at length to about one-half in number and two-thirds in area of all the States and Territories, excluding Alaska. So widespread and formidable an insurrection called for the vigourous action dictated by the President. It became necessary to confer upon the commanding Generals of six departments, viz., the Missouri, Dakota, Platte, Colorado, California, and the Columbia, full autherity is executing theorders of the President; to employ the entire military force under their command, according to their own best judgment and the instructions they had received from headquarters of the army, to protect public property and enforce obedience to the laws of the United States. At the city of Chicago resistance to lawful

authority assumed such formidable proportions that it was necessary to concentrate at that place nearly all the forces that could be made available from all parts of the country, while, on the Pacific coast, the Navy Department placed at the disposal of the department com-mander the naval and marine forces at the Mare mander the naval and marine forces at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and these forces rendered valuable services. These responsible duties, thus devolved upon the department commanders, were performed by them and the troops under their command in the most satisfactory manner. The tosurrection was promptly suppressed and the authority of the Government everywhere en-forced, and this without any unnecessary sacrifice of life in any case. Such a result would have been impossible, except for the judicious distribution of troops already existing, under the command of general officers of education, experience, tried fidelity to the national interests, and profound respect for civil authority and the laws of the land. The people of the United States may well be uroud of their little army, so thoroughly devoted to the public interests.

"The country is now for the first time squarely

confronted with the necessity of making adequate provision, not only for defence against any possible foreign aggression, but also for defence against domestic violence in the form of fercible resistance to the laws of the United States. It therefore becomes more than ever necessary to calmly and dispassionately consider the adequacy of means to that end. A just estimate of these means requires consideration of the vast extent of the United States territory and the great amount of property, widely dispersed throughout this territory, either belonging to the United States or in such condition as to e under the protection of the national Government. When these facts are duly considered it becomes manifest that the present strength of the army is not adequate to the performance of the service which may at any time be required. It is true that in the recent emergency, by the most prompt and vigorous action and the conmost prompt and vigorous action and the con-centration of troops from various parts of the country, the duty required was promptly and effectively performed. But the military re-sources were taxed nearly to the extreme limit for this purpose, and in the event of such ex-tension of disorders as was for some time threat-ened and made to appear more than probable, it was found by careful estimate that the re-sources of the Government would prove inade-quate to give the necessary protection in all parts of the country; so that vast injury would have resulted to the public interests throughout a large part of the United States before the re-sources of the Government could have been so augmented as to have suppressed the insurrec-tion.

augmented as to nave suppressed the interestion,
"It seems clear that the effective strength of
the army should now be considerably increased.
Yet this can be done at a very small comparative increase in cost. The present regimental
organizations need not be largely increased.
Two additional regiments of artillery for the
necessary seacoast defence; two additional
regiments of cavalry to patrol the long lines of
railroad under Government protection, and the
present twenty-five regiments of infantry, converted into three battalion organizations, would,
it is believed, be a just, conservative estimate
of what is now actually needed. For railroad under Government protection, and the present twenty-five regiments of infantry, converted into three battalion organizations, would, it is believed, be a just, conservative estimate of what is now actually needed. For this the existing number of commissioned officers is nearly sufficient. But a considerable permanent increase in the enlisted extensith of the army should be made, and a still further increase authorized to be made by the President when in his judgment an emergency requiring it may reasonably be foreseen. Such disorders as those which have afflicted the country during the last year do not come suddenly or unexpectedly. Intelligent observation fully justified the prediction of such troubles a year before they appeared. Coincident with the first indication of coming disorder was a diminution of industrial employment by which large numbers of honest and faithful laborers were deprived of their accustomed work, and hence sought enlistment in the army. These men could not be received because of the limit fixed by law upon the enlisted atrength of the army. These applicants for enlistment during the first eight or twelve months were not the kind of men who participate in the operations of a lawless mob. They were simply honest laborers who could no longer obtain employment is civil life and hence sought it in the army. If autherity had existed by which the President could have received a few thousand of these men into the ranks, they would have become well disciplined, reliable soldiers by the time the troops were called out to suppress mob violence. After the restoration of peace and prosperity has given assurance that the army will not probably be employed in the suppression of domestic violence for several years, the ranks may well, in the discretion of the President, to reduced to save expense.

"It is not a good military system in which the Executive has no authority whatever to increase the effective astrongth, the Executive should be authorised to vary the enlisted strength being fixed b

"The present strength of the army is not quite The present strength of the army is not quite adequais to supply appropriate garrisons for all the bests now occupied, or ready for occupation, while the new posts which must undoubtedly be authorized by Congress in the near future, especially along the seaboard where permanent for the atlans are contemplated, will be entirely without appropriate garrisons, unless the army is satisfied increased. But if the very moderate increase in the effective strength of the army, which has been recommended, be authorized and the military posts heretofore recommended be constructed the army while he should be constructed in a fairly offective condition to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States. This view of the military posts in the country must, it would so the military to exactly a of the country must, it would so the military to executive to the military posts in every intelligent of the.

c.tren.

Thus, in respect to the military accessitive which may be saley at secure of condict with foreign powers it has for many years according to the popular of the United States or, enered the year experience of the United States or, enered the view extended by all theorybid military students. This improvements the large year the large years to be the property large years.

confident self-esteem, it is nevertheless a simple in low being tamps to the entire world.

"The most populous and one of the most weakthy of all the nations of the serth is subvised to the self of the most weakthy of all the nations of the serth is subvised in the self of the most of the serth is subported to an advantage of a little nation of one-tenth its population and about one-tenth its territorial and all the self of the self o

what I consider requisite to place their military establishment in all respects on a footing commensurate with the interests dignity, and honor of a great nation. Continental isolation is no longer any security against formidable attack. Great population and wealth are only the crude materials from which military strength may be created. No nation, however populous and wealthy, can hope to maintain itself among the great nations of the earth unless it smilltary strength is made by development to bear a reasonable proportion to that maintained by the other great nations. The conflicting interests and jealousies of other nations may at times prevent any of them from engaging in active hostilities against this country, but at other times similar interests and jealousies are as likely to unite them against us. Are the United States willing to occupy this humble place of dependence upon the interests and jealousies of other nations? Or will they assume and maintain their great place among the nations of the earth—mistrees of their own policy and arbiter of their own dostiny?"

THERE MAY BE RIVAL FERRIES. The States Island Rapid Transit Gets a License from Richmond County,

Lawyer A. H. Boardman of 157 Broadway has secured a license from County Judge Stephen D. Stephens of the Bichmond County Court for the Rapid Transit Company to operate a ferry be-tween Staten Island and this city. The license was granted under a general law of 1892, which provides that the county court of any county or the city court of any city may grant licenses for establishing and operating ferries in their respective counties or cities, to such persons as the court may deem proper, for a term not ex-

ceeding five years.

If the waters over which any ferries may be used divide two cities or two countles, or a county and a city, a license obtained in either of the counties or cities is sufficient to authorize transportation of persons, goods, wares, and merchandise to and from either side of waters. J. Frank Emmons, the President of the Rapid Transit Company, and Frank S. Gannon. the superintendent, have filed a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful fulfilment of the obligations of

the license.

By this license, the company declares, it has a right to operate a terry between St. George and New York, notwithstanding the fact that the

right to operate a terry between St. George and New York, notwithstanding the fact that the city sold the ferry franchise to the Starin Company. President Emmons said yesterday that he thought the license granted by the Richmond county courts would allow his company to operate the ferry, and that the city could not prevent his commany landing passengers in New York.

A meeting of President Emmons, Superintendent Gannon, and others interested in the Rapid Transit Company was held yesterday afternoon in Lawyer Boardman's office. President Emmons read a letter from Howard Carroll, in which Mr. Carroll, who is one of the purchasers of the franchise, said:

"We believe the city has a right to sell franchises and to prevent another company from interfering with the traffic of a company to which it has sold a right. Proceeding under this belief, are will operate our ferries and make our returns to the city. If, however, the license granted by the Richmond County Court is ulinding, we do not intend to pay the city \$60,000 for a ficense and expend \$173,000 in building, when another company can obtain the same rights for nothing.

"Our leases are new under examination by the proper authorities. We are ready to go shead at any time. If a court can grant a license, the city will lose half a million dollars every year from the sate of franchises. Hivai companies may parallel the Longer such circumstances no one will buy franchises, and we will not pay for the license."

Corporation Company can be company in the courts.

Huy carrets of Coursesthwait & Co., for the economy there is in their wear. 194 West 1446 Mc-4-66.

CLOTHES! CLOTHES!

THE EXHIBIT OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS' SOCIETY.

The Clothes Habit is Growing-The Men Who Make the Styles Have on Argument Over the Right Measurement for s Trousers Leg-What Will Be Worn Thin Winter by the Gilded Youth and

Solld Men of the Town, and the Cost. The young man, or, for that matter, the old man, whose thoughts go out to dress should see the semi-annual exhibit of garments of the Fifth avenue. It is an exhibit rather unique, since the scheme was started only two years ago, and it is decidedly interesting even to the

layman, who knows clothes only as clothes.

Vears ago every well-dressed man had two sults, one to wear work days and another to wear Sundays. If he lived in the country he wore an old suit when he worked in the garden. The garment which has since developed into the dress suit came to be worn on all occasions. Old John Patterson, the founder of the tailor-ing house on Fifth avenue, used to come down to his place in the morning dressed in the beight of fashion, a long green coat with clawhammer tails, wide-open lapels, and six brass buttons. He were the same suit at night, and always wore a big bell-shaped beaver hat



THE OLD AND NEW STYLES IN PROCK COATS. But nowadays there are suits for every conesivable occasion. There are suits for morning tennis, yachting, and golf; in fact, there are quite as many sorts of suits as there are unierms in the English army. One of the tailors jestingly said yesterday that it would not be long before the young man of fashion would in-sist upon wearing a different suit of clothes for each dinner course. It is certain that the clothes habit is growing at a marvellous pace, and from a sense of patriotic pride it is gratifying to learn that American tailors are reaping the benefits.

While a Sun reporter was watching the

While a SEN reporter was watching the sun's rays play over gayly colored livery at the exhibit yesterday, five young men came into the room. They were greeted with a certain respectful deference by two or three tailors who happened to be there. All were dressed much alike. They were long frock coats, reaching a few inches below their knees, shephard's plaid cassimere trousers, ribbed brown gloves, and silk hats. They seemed very familfar with all of the fushions on exhibit, and made comments and suggestions that were listened to



When they had gone the President of the Merchant Tailors' Society said that three years age these young men bought all of their clothes in London. Now they patronize New York tailors exclusively. They made the change because they found that New York tailors make better clothes, clothes that fit bester and are put together with more care. Moreover, the recent London plates show that the English tailors are copying American fashions. This is notably the case with the cutaway coat. That garment is becoming popular in England because American tailors have made a study of it and have brought it to a high standard of artistic taste. Another striking adoption of American styles by English tailors is that of the squarely built shoulders. It has always been easy to distinguish an English coat by the shoping ill-formed shoulders. European tailors are now learning from their American brethren that the shoulders of a ceat can be built on square and graceful lines without padding them so that the corners builge out like the arms of an old-fashioned colonial chair. American young men are learning these things and the result is a constantly decreasing trade with English tailors. London plates show that the English tailors are



A BUNTING SUIT. A BUSTING SUIT.

The New York Merchant Tailure' Society has done great work in changing this tide of trade. The tailors meet frequently in their finely furnished rooms at Sil Fitch avenue, and there discuss fashions, improvements in manufacture, and kindred subjects relating to the advancement of a business which may almost be called an art. Moreover, they have established a protective association to ware one another against dead beats. The time has passed when a young swell could run up a big bill with one tailor and drop him to patronize another, who would be made a like victim. The secrety has a rating for 33.000 customers in New York, and it takes a mart man to beat two tailors in succession.

The semi-annual cubible of garments attracted many visitors yesterday, it will just three DOINGS AT TWO MATINEES.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB THE ANONYMOUS CLUB.

erformances by Blattaguished Volunteers at the Empire and the Casino-Two New Plays Acted-Some News of the Stage, Two new plays were in the programme of the I welfth Night Club's matines yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre. One was Maud Banks's dramatic arrangement of the old tale in rhymo, "Auld Robin Gray," Miss Banks acted the girl who did not wait for the return of her sallor sweetheart, but married an old man in stead and was very miserable until the death of the husband left her free to wed the lover, David Belasco had lent a hand to the production, which was pathetically effective, although there were too many words for the scant action Reuben Fax was an admirable Robin, and William Harcourt a tolerable Jamie.
The other piece which had a first representation

was "Smouldering Fire," by Grace Livingston Furnisa, and it consisted of about twenty minutes with a good woman who had a bad past. Miss Furniss's composition was highly respectable, but it expressed nothing of any consequence Agnes Booth, in the full retention of her oldtime nicety and incisiveness of elecution, and Nelson Wheatcroft, the possessor of those same excellences of speech, were, respective ly, a wife who had not told her hus band all about herself, and a man who sought to use her secret to frighten her into complaisance toward him. This dialogue was delivered with a completeness of meaning that was a lesson to the many actors present. A contrast was afforded by Charles J. Richman, the husband. Mr. Richman is uncommonly handsome in a manly way, his voice is full and strong, and he should soon become a fine actor, but as yet he lacks in flexible skill, and his want of facility was in sharp contrast with the methods of Mrs. Booth and Mr. Wheatcroft. Other rôles were taken by Adela Measor and Kate Oestorole.

The third play was "Lend Me Five Shillings,"

and when Joseph Jefferson was disclosed in the disguise of Mr. Golightly, dancing mutely in a quadrille, no hands clapped in applause. He was not recognized. Flaxen hair and side whiskers and a bright complexion made his head look like some other than his own. Even the professional portion of the audience looked for his entrance at the end of the dance, and was surprised when his voice betrayed him as the male half of the front couple. Then he was applieded. The others in the quadrille and a group aside were Sydney Armstrong, Beatrice Cameron, Bessie Tyree, Bessie Lackey, Kate Oesterole, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Maud Monroe, Wilton Lackaye, Boyd Putnam, George Backus, Edwin Stevens, and Charles Riegel. In the speaking cast were Edwin Varry, William Beach, Harry Odlin, Joseph Warren (Jefferson), Minnie Radeliffe, and Marian Bender. The performance was not capecially brilliant, owing apparently to insufficient rehearsal; but Mr. Jefferson was delightful, of course, with his lightly humorous depiction of the man who can't bor-row five shillings.

The Twelfth Night Club of actresses and wo-

men of kindred pursuits seems to have a sure call on talent with which to give annual entertainments. So well is this fact known that the Empire was crowded, and more than \$2,000 was taken in. The matinee contained everything that had been advertised, and had, besides the plays, such an ideal vaudeville show as no money could have bought. The volunteer "specialties" were such singers as Jessie Bartiett Days ovith Fritz Williams for an accompanying violinisty. Chauncey Olcott, W. H. McDonald, Eugene Cowles, and Eleanor Mayo, tomic monologues were contributed by Richard Mansfield, J. E. Dodson, and De Wolf Houper. There were speeches, too. John Drew and William H. Craoe incided the club gallantly. Mr. Drew's address, if it was of his own writing, proved that he is not likely ever to be the author of one of those wittly, pointhed rôles in which he is so happy as a comedian, but it was an excuest effort. Mr. Crane's off-hand and genial manner was captivating. An impromptu speaker was taken in. The matinee contained everything AN OFFICER'S MESS COAT.

There are other coats galore. In the exhibit of E. M. Doil is the latest English morning cost of new bronze mixed serge. Messrs. Bastable and Mannigan show a paddock coat of covered coating with velvet culls and a rolling velvet collar. There is another fine driving coat of drab box cloth with strapped seams worth \$85. A delight to yachtsmen is a yachting resfer exhibited by Merwin & Co. of 248 Fifth avenue, it is of light-weight blue pilot cloth. The only rain coat in the exhibit is shown by L. S. David son & Son of 21 Beekman street. It is worth \$50 and is of waterproof serge with velvet collar and skeleton lining. The sleeves above the rolling velvet curs are lined with silk.

The display of L. Tryeffort of 293 Fifth avenue is largely contined to kunting and sporting goods. A shooting suit that attracted much attention was of bliss tweed lined with Jaegar wool. The knickerbockers and in close-fifting box cloth, and are met by Highland stockings and spart. Leather buttons are on the vest. The suit is worth \$70. A new garment shown by Mr. Tryeffort is a finely made decersion hunting lacked or vest, buttoning to the throat. In other parts of the exhibit were riding breeches and golf breeches.

Many of the exhibit or did not arrive on time yesterday, but it is expected that the list will be completted fooday, and that the rooms will be becompletted fooday. The food of the calcing persons and part of the calcing food of the calcing food of the calcing food of the calcing

bers are newspaper men, gave its first annual "revel" at the Casino yesterday afternoon. The programme was an unusually good one, includthe names of many old favorites of New York theatre-goers. Sidney Drew and his company came all the way from Reading to present the trial scene from "The Gilded Age." He the trial scene from "The Gilded Age." He was very amusing as Colonel Sellers, and the audience applauded the appearance upon the stage of their friends of the club, who acted as jurymen, reporters, and court officers.

Instrumental solos by Rogers and Mathewa followed, and then with many a wink toward the boxes occupied by the New York Baseball Cinb, DeWelf Hopper recited "Cases at the Hat." and other things. Minnie Shult sang, and the clever Liliputians and Paul Arthur, Jeff D'Angelis, Della Fox, Fougere, Madeline Shirley, and Sig. Tagliapletra strove with great success to contribute to the enjoyability of the entertainment. Wilson and Nelson did a Chinese sketch, Madge Ellis sang, and Homulus, the strong man, lifted heavy weights. The Martinettis' acrobatic turn was loudly applicated.

pleted to-day, and that the rooms will be

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAT. . . 6 08 | Sup jets . . . 5 25 | Noon sets . .

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HIMB WATER-THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 32 | Gov.Island. 5 58 | Hell Gate., 7 47 Arrived THURSDAY, Oct. 11

[Por later arrivals see First Page.]

Fa Fuerat Bismarck, from New York, at Southamp

on.

As Sproc, from New York, at Bremerhaven,

Bs Italia, from New York, at Olbraitar,

Bs Brooklyn City, from New York, at Bristol,

Sa Island, from New York, at Swimeminde,

Bs Powhatan, from New York, at Triotte,

But Burgermelater Petersen, from New York, at

Swimsminder.

Sa Algonquin, from New York, at Charleston. Sa City of Jackson ville, from New York, at Jackson

Sa Guyandotte, from New York, at West Point, Va.

MORTEO.

ofat. Sa Planes Mercury, from Port Said for New York, assed Gibraltar.

SAILED REON PORRISS PORTS. Se Marion, from Licuta for New York.

is H. H. Meier, from Bromerhaven for New York,

is Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Gomos for New York,

be Persia, from Havre for New York.

SAILED PROS DONASTIC PORTS.

ding To-day.

Hamburg.
Lamburg.
Lamburg.
Antwerp.
New Orfelans.
Liverpased.
Hamburg.
Havana.
Lavana.

DECOMING STRANSSIPA

Die Snturday, tet. 13. Southempton

Due Samday, Carl. 14.

Due Monday, Och 15,

Havana.

Due Tuesday, Oct. 1th. Autwork Gebruitzs La Diagra

State of Nebraska, Glasgow Froquois, Charleston City of Birmingham, Savan-nah State of Texas, Brunswick

State of Texas, Brunswick

La Bourgogne, Havre 10: 50 A. M.

Etruria, Liverpool. 11: 50 A. M.

Strong, Control 11: 50 A. M.

Vendam, Hotterdam

1: 50 A. M.

Prins Willem I. H. 11: 10: 10: A. M.

Cresile Prince Urenslam

Rhaeth, Hamburg

Kansan City, Savanniah

El Mar, New Orleans

Suppose Oulewaton

Amaterdam, from New York for Rotterdam, of Se Amateriam, from New York for Rotteriam, off the Linardom New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head. Se Mohawk, from New York for London, passed the late of Wight. Sa Otherle, from New York for Antwerp, off Prawle

8a Mobile, Layland, London. 5a Wittehnd, Nierteh, Brensen. 5a Niecea, Riek, Galveston. 8a City of Columbia, Jenney, Norfolk. Bark Lynthurst, Martin, London.

Manager Hoffheimer has invited several char-Itable institutions to send their children to see the Hagenbeck trained animals at the Madison Square Garden. Souvenir swords are to be given away at to-night's 450th performance of 148C." A number of the players for "Little Christopher Columbus" arrived from London yesterday. Charles Frohman has gone to Chirage to start his stock company rehearsing. The marquerwiers. Louise Thorndyke-Roucicault is said to be about to marry a Baltimoreau. Fanny Janauschek and Kate Claxton are to Family Janauschek and Raic Claxion are to join in a revival of "The Two Orphans." Cissy Fitzgerald, the naughty dancer in "A Galety Girl," is incapacitated by ill-ness. Manager Evans of the Herald Square may return to his own stage if "The Niceteenth Century Girl" should be produced there. Carrie Century Girl" should be produced there. Carrie Turner may appear at the Fifth Avenue next month in "The Coming Woman," a play by Mervyn Ballas in the vein of several London pieces with the "advanced woman "for a themo. Ache Bitchie, famous for kicking herself out of comic spera roles, has gone into "Prince Pro-Tem." in Boston. M. B. Curtis is to bring out a farce called "Smith. Smith. Smith. Milt Barlow, the old-time minatrel, is to play a part in "Down in Dixie." Rudolph Arousen has gone to Europe to engage specialists for vaudeville at the Casino. Nelson Wheatcroft is to lecture in Washington on acting. Lizzie Baly has an 11-year old daughter in training to dance like her mother.

Washington on acting. Lizzie Buly has an 11-year old daughter in training to dance like her mother.

Richard Mansfield and De Wolf Hopper are at odds over the quession whether Mr. Hopper did or did not in the Mr. Mansfield to the pre-tessional matines of "Dr. Syntax" with satisficient formality. Olga Nethersole has made trouble in her rehearsals at Palmer's on account of the "Americanism" of the actors angaged to support her. Marion Crassford and William flean Howells are at work on plays in which, as both intimate, they will adhere to tried roles of dramatic writing, instead of trying to establish new once. William J. Price has lessed a life of Charlotte Cushman. L. R. Stackwell's wife has obtained a divorce from him. Mario Walners wright a divorce from hous James has been set adds. James Nolan, long a member of the Boston Museum Company, is dving in an insame asylum. William Henry Freet has written a book of fitustrated takes of the operas entitled "The Wagner Story thock." Alan Isale's lafest work is called "A Mural Rusy ody." William Stuart and Cora Van Tossell are to wed.

VAUDEVILLE CLUB FLOURISHES. It Secured Its Opera Box Before the Last bicanes Claves, There was a horrifying rumor yesterday that

the Vaudeville Club might not secure the omnibus box in the Metropolitan Opera House for the opera season, and that in consequence the club would probably go to pieces. When Proble Tucker, the secretary and treasurer of the club, beard the runor in said:

"Buch talk has been made out of whole cloth. The man who stated the runor doubtless forgot that before the opera tracon closed has year and his physicians have ordered absolute quiet.

we secured the omnibus box from Mr. Abbey for the coming season. The members of the Vaudeville Club will have the use of the ornel-bus box on every opera and concert night. I don't feel at liberty to say how much the club pays Mr. Abbey for the box, but he gets from the club as much as he would were the space cut up into smaller boxes."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the club on Wednesday twenty new members were elected. The membership is now about 350. A movement is on foot in the club to cut down the number of vaudeville performances in the private theatre of the club. Last season the members were unable to watch both the opera and the vaudeville show, and it is preposed to have no performances on opera nights.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The general public should form a committee

to confer with Princeton and Yale about the the position of the public is a rather melanchely one. Nobely is inclined to pay any attention to the plan which has been made for Thanksgiving Day, and, judging from the present condition of the negotiations, an event which has become classic in the history of New York sports will be missing from the calendar this year. Feeling among the graduates and students of Vale and Princeton runs very high, and nearly every opinion yourheafed by one side is instactly rid iled by the other. But taking out all the partisan feeling in the matter it is evident that Prince-ton's deelre is to give the public the usual interesting game on Thanksgiving Day and that Yale refuses. Heretofore Yale has played Harvard on the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day and Princeton on Thanksgiving Day. Ten times out of fourteen Yale had failed to win both games. This year Yale refuses to play on that day because, she alleges, she is afraid that her men will not have time to recover from the Harvard game of the preceding Saturday. Prince-ton, as the champion, should have the right to dictate the rules, according to every law gov-erning such events, and a good many New erning such events, and a good many New Yorkers wonder why she submits so tamely to the dictation of a beaten club.

Princeton is evidently afraid of a "freeze out" by Harvard and Yale in football. These two big colleges have shut out all the others in the country, and the threat has been made that Yale will join Harvard in shutting out Princeton nuless her wishes are acceded to. In order to satisfy some boyish dislomacy of the students it seems entirely likely that New Yorkers will be deprived of the Thanksgiving Day football pune, which has been such a splendid and interesting event in this city for so many years.

Mr. De Koven's new opera, called "Rob Roy," is now in the West, touring from one theatre to another, under the brisk and vigorous direction of its stage manager, librettist, and composer. Some weeks hence it will come into New York, and many of the spectators will imagine that they are looking upon the imagine that they are looking upon the first production of the work, though as a matter of fact it will have been played many times before New Yorkers see it. "A Milk White Flag." for instance, which opened with a blaze of glory at Hoyt's Theatre on Monday night, has been viewed by thousands of people. It was finished, as far as the manuscript was concerned, by Mr. Hoyt more than a year ago, and it has been played for months in the smaller cities and towns of the West. Every performance suggested some improvement or alteration to the author, and it was not until he had brought the piece to what he considered a state of perfection that he undertook to produce it in New York. All of this goes to show that there are some advantages of living in New York, despite the opinion of Chicago essayists.

After all of the talk, innumerable threats, and violent recriminations of the pugilists, it is now perfectly evident that both Fitzsimmons and Corbett have arranged their meeting solely with an eye to their theatrical earnings. Thentres play such an important part in pugilism nowadays that it is a question whether it will ever be possible hereafter to force a meeting be-tween aspiring boxers upon a reasonable basis. ever be possible hereafter to force a meeting between aspiring boxers upon a reasonable basis. As matters stand at present Mr. Corbett is only six pounds over his fighting weight. He could take this off in two days, and, as he is in excellent physical condition, could put himself in trim to meet any fighter in a few weeks. Fitz-simmons is as fine as a race horse, and if, as he says, he wants to add fifteen pounds to his weight, he could accomplish this in the course of a few weeks of training in the country without great effort. It is doubtful whether two men when they signed an agreement to meet in the ring were ever so near their best form as Corbett and Fitzsimmons were yesterday. Nevertheless they make the date of the fight almost a year after the time of the agreement, and neither of them will meet any other puglist in the mean time. Every effort of the clubs to get them together before the date fixed upon has failed, and the two men will now go cut on tour and make as much money from the stage as is possible until the date of the fight. Every person acquainted with the two men they could step into the ring in the pink of condition thirty days from date.

A remius who has devoted a good deal of his A genius, who has devoted a good deal of his

time to the question, has, he says, discovered how to prevent trousers from bagging at the send the public, or at least the male portion of it, into transports of joy. It will no longer be necessary for the poverty-stricken dude to put to from their trousers—the busband's trousers—after they have gone to bed. The theory which has been evolved is that all trousers are cut from cloth in which the thread runs up and down and straight across the leg. Hence, when the strait comes upon the knee of the trousers, these threads stretch because the strain is directed upon them, and the trousers bag. A tailor has made a pair of trousers so that the threads run diagonally across the leg, and the result is said to be highly satisfactory. The strain is distributed indirectly upon the threads of the cloth, and the irousers fall back into their proper shape as soon as the strain has been removed.

The first application of sky-scraping architecture to the tenement-house quarters will be made in the spring. Two men, who are extensive owners of tenement-house property on the east side, have had plans made of a twelve-story, steel-framed structure of the character of the steel-framed structure of the character of the enormous office buildings on lower Broadway. This style of building is peculiarly American, and there is, a parently, no limit to the height which can be reached with safety from fire and collapse. Heretofore it has not been applied to tenement houses, but the experiment will be made, and success is looked for on the ground of fresh air and light for the tenants. A fight on the roce of a twelve-story building, with the elevators blooked, is likely to tax the energies of the police of the future to their utmost capacity.

The two latest societies to attract attention in London are the Anti-Tea Drinking League and an association which bears the extraordinary name of the "Society for Arousing Public Sen timent Against III Advised Marriages." anti-tea drinkers claim that in Ireland the temperance reformers have driven whiskey so temperance reformers have driven whiskey so far out of reach by agitation in one way or another. that it he people have taken to drinking tea in such quantities that it has become the worst form of intemperance. Physicians of noted eminence claim that lunary often results from excessive tea drinking. The S. A. P. S. A. L. A. L. believes that disease is transmitted because people who are not healthy insist upon marrying one another, and they tropose to stop it. The society organized in London to stop lynchings in the southern partion of the United States is not doing very well just at present, but most of the other societies are. The current rage for interfering with other people's business shows no diminution in England at present.

KILLED HER TRADUCER.

Miss Parsons Shoots the Man who Sought lier Hand and Then Slandered Her. PANAMA, Oct. 4 .- The Stor and Herold pubshes the following received from its correspondent in the Argentine Republic;

Miss Elena Parsons, daughter of Senor Car

los l'arsons, director of an educational estab-lishment called 'El Liceo Nacional,' in Buenos Ayres, shot and killed on Sept. 5 an Italian named Angel Petraglia, who held a position in Parsonn's college as professor of mathematics, chemistry, and literature. He had become gnamored of Miss Parsons, but she discouraged him. Peraglia, finding the girl would not favor his suit, began writing anonymous letters to her father defaming the girl. She swore to her father that the letters were heateless lies and proved them auch. She then told her father that the believed Petraglia was the author of them, and she would still him it sae were able to prove it. She succeeded in discovering that it was the Italian who had written the letters and, armitis herself with her father a pistol, whiled a whole day for him, and then deliberately fired two shots at his heat. Petraglia deal instantly. Elem was arrested, but nublic sympathy is with her. The affair has created latens recollegach in Berons Ayres in the English speaking colony. Miss Parsons's grand-father was an officer in the United States navy, and the antecedeble of her family are without represent. him. Peraglia, finding the girl would not favor

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MARRIED.

both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DECRY—HINK J.E.—On Oct. 10, 1894, at the residence of the bride's mother, 139 Washington av., Brooklyn, Eleanor A. Hinkle and Richard J. Decay,

DIED.

CARFILE.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, James Cahill, native of Birr. Kings county, Ireland, aged 74 years. Formerly in the New York Custom House. Funeral from his late residence, 2,011 2d av., New York, on Friday, at 9:45 A.M.; thence to St. Cecilia's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment in

Calvary. HAND.-Suddenly, on Oct. 10, 1894, Annie, wife of the late Thomas Hand.

Funeral from her late residence, 1,008 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M.

JACKHON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Elizabeth, beloved wife of William Jack-

Funeral from her late residence, 462 West 41st st.,

Funeral from her late residence, 462 West 41st st., Saturday, Oct. 18, at 1 P. M. KERE.—At her home. Englewood, N. J., on Oct. 10, Mary Mason Kerr. oldest daughter of Thomas Bakewell and Clara Dilworth Kerr, aged 22. Funeral at Englewood on Friday, Oct. 12, at 11 A. M. EYAN, Sarah Ryan, beloved wife of William P. Ryan, on the 11th inst. Funeral from her late residence, 699 Bedford av., on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M. Friends are respect-

WHITFIELD, -On Thursday, Oct. 11, Charles H. Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 10 A. M., from 227

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